THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 64. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British Barque *ALVERTON*, Capt. BUCKLAND, of 409 Tons burthen or thereabouts. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, October 8th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Teak-built Brig *WERAFF*, 144 Tons register. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 23d September, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
China Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	...

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, October 15th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

JUST received ex *John Bunyan* and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russiant Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, & EQUATOR.
ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coaxd. Plank. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 6 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coaxd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pileh for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *Equator*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 12th September, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

AT REDUCED PRICES, to close consignment,—

DUFF GORDON'S, best PALE SHERRY, Drs. 5.25 per dozen. OLD PORT WINE, superior quality Drs. 6 per dozen. CANDLES, 34 cents per lb. FLANNEL, 42 cents per yard.

ALSO,

Steel fancy FENDERS or FIRE IRONS.
East India SPIRITS OF WINE.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 3rd October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay)*.
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *ein du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEREAS, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, late a STORE-KEEPER at Shanghai, has made an Assignment of all his Personal Property in that place in trust for the benefit of his creditors;

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Claims upon the Estate must be proved at Shanghai on or before the *15th day of April*, 1852, prior to the closing of the accounts of the said Estate.

For the Assignees,
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 15th September, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosieh*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

SHANGHAE RACES.

TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1851.

1st Race.—NORTH-CHINA ST. LEGER, value—dollars, for all CHINA PONIES.—Twice round.—Entrance 2 dollars.—Weight for inches as per scale.

2d Race.—THE PHILIPPINE STAKES, value — dollars, for MANILA PONIES only.—Twice round.—Entrance 2 dollars.—Ponies to handicapped.

3d Race.—A MAIDEN RACE, for PONIES that have never run.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance 2 dollars.—Once from the Willows.

4th Race.—THE WOOSUNG STAKES, for CHINA PONIES.—Once round and a distance.—Heats.—Entrance 1 dollar,—Weight for inches as per scale.

5th Race.—A SCRATCH RACE, for all PONIES.—Catch weights.—Jockeys to be changed by the Committee.—Last Pony to win and first rider to get 5 dollars.—Entrance 2 dollars.—Twice and a distance.—Riders thrown or Ponies running out of the course disqualified.

6th Race.—THE LADIES PURSE, for all PONIES.—Once round from the Willows.—Entrance 1 dollar.—Ponies to be handicapped.

7th Race.—THE HIPPODROME STAKE, for all PONIES.—Entrance 1 dollar.—The winner to receive the last Pony.—The last Pony to receive the Entrance fee.—Once round from the Willows.—Catch weights.

RULES.

Rates to commence each day half-past 1 P.M.—First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter past 1.
A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung, all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).
Scale.—Twelve hands to carry 8.7 and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.
Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.
Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.
No allowance for Mares or Geldings.
Three horses to start in each race, or the public money will not be given.
Riders to appear in racing costume.
No Dogs allowed on the course.
All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.
All entries to be made to the Clerk of the Course on or before 10 A.M., on Thursday, the 23d October, and Ponies to be sent for measurement at 4 P.M. on same day.
Weights for the Handicap and list of entrance to be published in the *N.-C. Herald* of 25 instant.
The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 17th October, 1851.

Shanghae Market Report.

October 17th, 1851.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—40 yards sales 34,000 pieces *a* Drs. 3 *a* 3.10, and 30 yards 20,000 pieces Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.30 per piece.

American Grey Sheetings.—40 yards *a* Drs. 2.52 *a* 2.65, sales 22,000 pieces

Jeans.—Quoted at Drs. 2.80 per piece, sales 2,500 pieces.

Grey Shirtings.—The business transacted in the past five weeks has again been on a large scale, 175,000 pieces having been delivered for consumption; the import is rather over 200,000. Prices of 66 to 68 reed have further declined 20 *a* 30 cents, while light Shirtings are rather higher than last month. We quote—

5¾ to 6 catties Drs. 1.85 *a* 2.05
6¼ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.15 *a* 2.25
6¾ catties Drs. 2.20
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.50

White Shirtings.—The import is 45,000 pieces, and the deliveries 30,000 only, leaving the stock rather larger than last month. Parcels taken in barter chiefly to supply the Suchaou market. There is no material change in price, but it is very difficult to place any quantity even at the present low value. We quote as last month—

48 *a* 52 reed Drs. 1.50 *a* 1.85
54 *a* 56 reed Drs. 1.95 *a* 2.15
60 *a* 64 reed Drs. 2.25 *a* 2.45
66 *a* 72 reed Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.90
Do. 45-yds., Drs. 3

The stock is heavy owing to the recent arrivals which we include though not yet landed: we estimate it at 600,000 pieces, at this time last year it was 480,000 only; the consumption however, stimulated by low prices has increased in a greater ratio, being for this year 1,100,000 pieces, and to the same time in 1850, 800,000.

Woollens.—Towards the close of last month a very fair demand existed for *Spanish Stripes*, when sales to a considerable extent were effected *a* 68, 90 and 95 cents and Drs. 1.03 per yard. Latterly there has been little enquiry, and prices have become nominal. The sales we estimate at about 4,900 pieces, leaving stocks in first hands (of all descriptions) 9,500 pieces. *Habit Cloths*, and *Medium* continue nominal, the former *a* Drs. 1.08 *a* 1.12, the latter Drs. 2 per yard. *Long Ells*, Scarlets H & H Drs. 7.25 *a* 7.50, C J W Drs. 6.50 *a* 7, Assorted Colours Drs. 550 *a* 7.

Camlets.—Best Drs. 22.50, inferior Drs. 19 *a* 20.50, sales of inferior at lowest quotation.

Chintz.—Sales about 4,000 pieces at Drs. 2.35 *a* 3 of 28 inches, narrow, quoted Drs. 1.50 *a* 1.70 per piece.

Velveteens.—18½ *a* 19 inches, 19 cents per yard for Black; not much doing.

Velvets.—Assorted, 23 *a* 30 cents per yard, for 21 *a* 22 inches, sales about 1,200 pieces.

Sugar.—Amoy, Drs. 2 *a* 2.10, Canton, Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.70 per pecul.

Lead.—About 5,000 piculs have been sold at Drs. 5.90 *a* 6 per pecul.

Straits Produce.—In good demand and may be quoted rather higher than last month, say—

Pepper—Black Drs. 9, *a* 9.50, White Drs. 11 per pecul.

Tin.—Drs. 17 *a* 20 per pecul, wanted.

Rattans.—Drs. 3.25 *a* 3.80 for Straits, and Drs. 4 *a* 4.50 Banjermassing, per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Drs. 1.85 *a* 2.20 per pecul, for Siam.

Sandal Wood.—Drs. 4.50 *a* 6 for inferior, Drs. 7 *a* 9 for good, and Drs. 11 for India, per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.50 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 *a* 4.50 per pecul, nominal.

Ebony.—Ceylon, Drs. 1.50 *a* 2.25 per pecul.

Rice.—Native crops are very fine, and Arracan could only be sold at 85 *a* 88 cents per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Teas.—Black,—since 1st July, about 350 chops of Congou have been sold, and the stock is estimated at 120 chops, of common kinds of Ho How, held for 12 *a* 13 Taels, and 3 or 4 chops of low Moning at 14 *a* 15 Taels. Souchong, may be quoted at 13 *a* 15 Taels, stock about 6,000 chests, Pekoes, about 5,000 chests, remain, and held for 20 *a* 24 Taels.

Green Teas.—Total sales 120,000 packages, and stock unsold about 60,000 packages. Prices may be quoted—

Young Hyson,	Taels	14 *a* 32
Hyson,	"	18 *a* 30
Hyson Skin,	"	11 *a* 15
Twankay,	"	12 *a* 19
Gunpowder,	"	23 *a* 34
Imperial,	"	20 *a* 28

Silk.—Settlements since 12th ultimo, are estimated at about 2,500 bales, making total purchases since the 1st July nearly 10,000 bales which very closely approximates with the settlements at same period last season. Export to England to date shews an increase, Shipments being about 9,500 bales against 7,400 bales to end of October last year.

Prices have ruled much the same as during the previous month, lately having a downward tendency and present cash quotations are at somewhat easier rates, viz, Tsatlee best Nos. 1 and 2, Drs. 455, scarce; No. 2 good Drs. 425, middling Drs. 415, chief demand for common and medium No. 3 good, Drs. 350 *a* 390; Common, Drs. 350 *a* 360. Taysaam, Drs. 300 for middling; most transactions in this class. No operations reported in Yuenfa or Thrown.

OPIUM REPORT.—As last month, we have again to report a very steady market for

Malwa.—Rates for which have not been below Drs. 550 or above Drs. 570, with the exception of some few chests bartered against Tea at Drs. 580. The deliveries have been for the most part in barter, and it is worthy of notice that owing to the scarcity of money a great deal of drug hitherto sold for cash, has this month been placed against English Bills apparently to the gain of the seller, but actually to his loss, for the orders being in the hands of the Tea and Silk men and forced upon the Opium dealers have tended greatly to keep prices down and coupled with the high rate of Exchange render any material advance improbable.

Deliveries during the month are estimated at 1,100 chests—Stock 2,100 chests.

Patna.—Until the arrival of the *Iona*, and *Antelope*, had been pretty steady at under Drs. 600. With very little drug on board, and coming to a market already barely supplied these vessels brought news of a rise in Canton; our rates have advanced in consequence and we now quote Drs. 634 for high numbers.

Deliveries 320 chests—Stock 200 chests.

Exchange.—On London 6 months' sight under credits 4*s.* 11½*d.* *a* 5*s.* per dollar.
Oriental Bank 4*s.* 11*d.*
Bank Post bills 4*s.* 10½*d.*
With Documents 5*s.* 0½*d.* *a* 5*s.* 1*d.*
East India Company's bills accepted 230 *a* 231 Rupees per 100 dollars.
Bills on Calcutta at 10 days' sight, Rs. 233 *a* 234.
Drafts on Canton—2½ per cent, premium.

Freights.—To England, £3 *a* £3. 5*s.* for Tea, £3 10*s.* *a* £3 15*s.* for Silk.
Tonnage plentiful.
To New York, Drs. 14 *a* 16 per 40 feet of Tea, and Drs. 30 for Silk.

Specie.—Drs. 143.70 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 207½ *a* 208, per 9*t.* 7*m.* 5*c.*

Chopped Dollars.—None.

Mexican Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M. Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 7th instant, Mrs. J. K. Wight, of a daughter.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Port Phillip,	June —.
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Sydney,	June —.
Bombay,	Aug. 18.	Amoy,	Sept. 12.
Madras,	Aug. 14.	Hongkong,	Sept. 21.
Singapore,	Sept. 3.	Ningpo,	Oct. 9.
Penang,	Aug. 31.	New York,	July 8.
Batavia,	July 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 22.
Manila,	Sept. 5.	Sdwich. Islands,	Aug. —.

CIRCULAR.

Shanghae, 17th October, 1851.

Doubts having arisen on the interpretation of the 2nd Article of the Port Regulations, it is now made known for general information that the Berthing of Foreign Ships by the Harbour Master does not imply the necessity of his being on board at the time. His pointing out the positions vessels are to take, and his superintending their mooring and unmooring, by such general supervision as he deems necessary, being a sufficient compliance with the terms of the Regulation. It may occur that two or three vessels are prepared to leave the Anchorage at the same time, and that the delay which would ensue, if the personal attendance of the Harbour Master on board were necessary, would be highly prejudicial; in such case therefore, as it is impossible the Harbour Master can be on board several vessels at one time, his sanction for their unmooring without him will be sufficient to prevent any infringement of the Port Regulations, but it is to be distinctly understood that the giving such sanction at the request of the Master of the vessel, will not in any way vitiate the right of the Harbour Master to claim the established fee.

Rutherford Alcock,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

Jno. N. Alsop Griswold,
U. S. Consul.

D. B. Robertson,
H. D. M.'s Consul.

T. C. Beale,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul.

To the Foreign Mercantile Community and Masters of Vessels at Shanghae.

In our last number we remarked upon the oppressive treatment to which foreigners have been subjected latterly, by the subordinates of the Custom-house at this Port; and we are now in a position to lay before the public the facts of a recent case, where most vexatious interference on the part of the Chinese Authorities has been followed up by severe personal maltreatment of the native servants of a British firm.

On the 27th ultimo the firm in question shipped 200 chests of tea in a cargo boat, passing the tea in the usual manner through the Custom-house where it was duly entered in the books of that office; the vessel in which the tea was to be put on board, was unable to take it in before sunset on that day, after which time it is prohibited by a local regulation: the boat remained, in consequence, anchored in the stream until the morning of the 29th; when the Custom-house officers proceeded on board, made a seizure of the boat and tea which they had themselves passed, took the boat and its contents to the Custom-house Jetty, and then proceeded to flog the men in charge, with iron bars in a most unmerciful manner. The consequence of this proceeding was an appeal for protection to Her Majesty's Consul by the British Merchants immediately concerned; who, we grieve to say, after an examination into the merits of the case in the presence of H.E. the Taoutae, but during which, singular enough to relate, neither the complaining parties nor the boatman who had been flogged were present, has dismissed the case, resting his decision in the first place, upon the undoubted right of the Chinese to insist upon boatmen in charge of lighters to return to the Custom-house Jetty when desired to do so by the proper officers: and, secondly, upon the refusal of the boatmen in question to do so.

As there cannot be a doubt upon the first point in Her Majesty's Consul's decision, the justification of the Chinese officials rests solely upon their statement that the boatmen *did* refuse to return to the Jetty when desired to do so; which we are assured they did *not*, and which the complainants were in a position to substantiate, had they been called upon for evidence. All old residents in China know perfectly well from sad experience, the facilities with which the native authorities can get up any evidence they please to extricate themselves from a dilemma: and we are extremely concerned to find that Her Majesty's Consul should have treated a case so leniently, upon the ex parte testimony of the accused, in such direct contravention of the 9th article of the late Custom-house regulations which states:—that "the attendants will not be "permitted *under pain of severe punish-* "*ment* to offer vexatious interference or "cause unnecessary detention." Here indeed the course laid down in the local regulation above has been completely reversed: the "severe punishment" which was to be entailed upon the offenders against this ordinance, the vexatious interferers, and unnecessary detainers of the Custom-house, has been visited upon the unoffending boatmen; on whose behalf, beaten as they were with iron bars, (which constitutes in a high degree the gravamen of the charge instituted) Her Majesty's Consul preserves a convenient silence.

We are the more concerned at the manner in which this outrage has been quietly laid aside: as it contrasts so unfavourably with the result of a perfectly similar case (unattended however with violence), preferred recently by an American Citizen, where full restitution was given by the Taoutae, and ample apology made by His Excellency in person after a reference to all the Consuls on the spot.

Surely Mr. Alcock now that he has thrown off, by directions from the Home Government, all concern respecting dues to the Chinese, does not intend, in defiance of positive instructions from the same quarter, to withhold the dues to British Subjects, or the ægis of British protection over their interests.

This is not an isolated case, many others have come to our notice which our space this week does not enable us to detail.

If such proceedings are to continue,—if Custom-house attendants are to exact literal obedience to regulations (some very obnoxious) which in their turn they may ride through with impunity,—if Her Majesty's Consul *cannot* give a protection to British Subjects here which is claimed, and *enjoyed too*, by Citizens of the United States: we cannot but think that our countrymen will do well to take some steps towards appealing to the Executive, that the representative of Great Britain here, may at least be invested with powers as plenary as are delegated to the representative of America.

We last week concluded the second book of Pere de Maillá's, History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars; a work of singular interest. Owing to the long lapse of time that it has occupied to present these two books to the public, and the long series of papers they are scattered through, we deem it will be useful to give a digest or summary of their contents, and to state also where the several portions can be referred to. At the same time we subjoin the summary of the other books comprised in the two volumes, in order to apprise our readers of what portion of the Chinese History is contained in this work. This extends from the first troubles with the Tartars about 1586, to the establishment of the celebrated Tartar Emperor Kanghi, upon the throne of the Celestial Empire, in full peace and prosperity in the year 1682. We shall in future numbers continue to give the translation of the work from time to time, as our leisure or our space may allow.

A wholesome lesson has been taught the loose characters lurking about the foreign hongs by the prompt detection of the robbery of the Comprador at *Li Eu*. The cook and coolie were examined before the Che Hien and confessed the robbery. Seventy dollars were found (as they stated) at a money shop in the city, this was returned to its owner, thus leaving a very small deficiency. The Shroff however has stated that there were 1,050 dollars, if so, probably the residue of that sum will hereafter be recovered. The event has caused considerable sensation among the Canton men, on their finding that means of obtaining information of their proceedings are not so difficult as heretofore. The persons also of some of the most suspicious characters are now pretty well known, together with their haunts;—thus it is to be hoped that the fear of detection will in future go far towards preventing robbery.

We understand the Cook is to be severely bamboozed and transported to the northern provinces.

We have inserted in another column the contribution of *A Ship Master* in reply to *Observer* in regard to our Harbour Master. The opinions of a practical man of considerable experience are entitled to their due weight when offered, as these appear to be, in a spirit of fairness and candour: and we trust, as we previously observed, that when there has been full time to effect the necessary arrangements consequent upon the recent changes, that there will no longer be any cause for the complaints made by *Observer* in our last paper.

We omitted to remark upon one observation made by our last named correspondent, that a candidate for office recommended by nearly every one of the foreign commercial community, must, to all intents and purposes be looked upon as elected to the exclusion of all competitors, as it were by acclamation or a triumphant show of hands at a public poll.

As we have not received any further communications on the subject, we hope that harmony is now restored amongst our ship-masters, and that all will work smoothly in future.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The mode generally adopted here for quoting the rate of Exchange on Canton differs from the custom of other places. If a draft on Canton for 1,000 dollars is sold for 1,020 it is called by most parties a sale at 2 per cent discount! The thing sold is the Bill; if it is worth more than par the rate of Exchange should be quoted at a premium; if less than par, at a discount. This would not only be in accordance with common sense but with common usage. A Shanghae Merchant would have considerable difficulty in persuading an unfortunate shareholder in the Great Western railway that his shares were worth 16 per cent premium, when £100 would only sell for £84, and, to take instances still more to the point, suppose a Merchant at New York wishes to sell a draft for 1,000 dollars on New Orleans, and that the broker sells it at 2 per cent discount, the seller receives 980; again, exchange on England at New York being at 10 per cent premium, a Cotton shipper has £900 to sell; this is first brought into dollars at the nominal par of 4*s.* 6*d.*, making 4,000 and the premium is then added, the seller receiving 4,400 dollars. The same system of quoting is followed in the West Indies, Canada, Paris (on Genoa, &c.,) and, to come nearer home, at Manila. The reason assigned for the anomalous mode of quoting used by the majority here is that the Premium is on the Dollars: now in the first place it is not the universal practice to calculate a premium on the Dollars paid, in lieu of a Discount off the amount of the Bill, and secondly, if it were, the case would be precisely similar to the discounting a prompt in London or Liverpool: suppose a wool Invoice is to be paid, the amount being £4,050, the rate of Discount is 1½ per cent, the buyer pays the broker £4,000, not £3,999 7*s.* 6*d.* It would I think, be an improvement to assimilate the practice here to that of every other place where the rate of Exchange is quoted at premium or discount.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. S. S.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—An editor is supposed—ex officio—to know every thing—consequently, we shall, doubtless—be informed by you in your next issue, whether the current rumour be true or not regarding the promotion to full office for a term of 3 years, of the present (or late) acting Taoutai, Samqua—who has, according to Chinese notions—given great satisfaction at the Imperial Court, by his successful diplomacy in Foreign affairs at this Port.

If true, let our Consul look to his well earned and long worn honours, for whatever he may think of his own ability in negotiations requiring both tact, and firmness, lookers on cannot but regret that, he has gone to the wall ever since this worthy, the Taoutai has ascended by the golden ladder into his rich nest of office. Let the Consul not underrate his man, a wise general never despises his enemy let his own force be ever so over powering. It may be useful, for him to take a retrospective view of two or three cases in which he has come into correspondence with this wily and crafty Celestial, on reflection he will see that he has to do with a man very differently educated to those in office when, as our local poet singeth.

"The *Childer's* guns, and her crew so bold" procured full satisfaction for an outrage—certainly great—but far less atrocious than many which in Canton, and under Samqua's cognizance, have gone unrevenged and in some cases almost unchallenged.

Of the two or three cases, one deserves particular attention. The restoration (?) of the road over the—Creek (built by foreigners—but destroyed by a mob of Fokien men) rendered useless by the erection of a miserable wicket gate across it—by this very man—was perhaps the most superb practical joke ever perpetrated in China. It was so good that our Consul evidently overlooked the *insult*, in the intense enjoyment the trick naturally created.

I have been led into these remarks, in consequence of the report of a case of great cruelty to which you so feebly (excuse me) alluded to in your last paper. The public, sir, look forward with great interest to this week's *Herald* in the hope that you have collected the facts of the case.

It would be painful and humiliating to believe the universal rumour, to the effect that the Consul has officially declined to demand any reparation for the cruelty practised on an innocent and unoffending man. Nay, further that he has become defender of a system which endangers the liberty and lives of our *servants*, and which eventually may lead to the like danger to *ourselves*.

Foreign Residents in Canton (from whence the Taoutai has graduated) well know how slight a matter any Canton official would deem it, to proceed from punishing our servants, to our very selves.

Should the rumour prove true, or even partially true, surely, sir, the time then is come when not a day should be lost in placing our dangerous position clearly before a country which we are proud to own, and where inhumanity and injustice are not winked at by officials, or allowed, by the law of the land.—Yours faithfully,

An English Subscriber.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

Note.—It is generally believed that Samqua has obtained the appointment of Taoutai, but no official notice has been given of it.—Ed. *N.-C. H.*

For the North-China Herald.

A few plain *observations* for the benefit of your correspondent *An Observer*.

Contributors to a public Journal should never express a positive opinion on a subject they are profoundly ignorant of, or they may destroy the weight of their judgment when exercised on subjects they may be fully conversant with. The opinion of a young duck on the utility of umbrellas in a thunder shower would be worth about as much to this community as *An Observer's* can be on the subject of a Harbour Master's duty or qualifications.

A correspondent of a public Journalist should never make the vain mistake, that his private pique, is of public interest, and responded to by public opinion, or he may have to submit to the unenviable fate, of being laughed at by his opponents and pitied by his friends. And such random remarks as can be met and confuted with figures, are very unfortunate in any writer. An article written and published, should have the stamp of thought upon it, and be clothed in the garb of truth; a want of either is entitled to no excuse, for it is a deliberative act, and should be free from the impulses of hasty speech, and the man who can deliberately write and publish a falsehood, or a false statement, subjects himself to the misfortune of being registered very low on the list of respectability. There are 33 to 35 vessels in this port, and according to *An Observer* some 30 of their masters, (that is ninetenths of them,) are dissatisfied with the Harbour Master, and charge him with ignorance, arrogance, &c., &c. I am a ship master myself and have sufficient intercourse with my peers, to know the sentiments and opinions of a moiety on the subject, (for our sentiments have been freely exchanged,) and with one exception I have not heard an expression of dissent among them. And if 26 years experience would entitle my opinion to any consideration, I would have no hesitation in stating, I consider the qualifications of the present Harbour Master eminently calculated to do full justice to the important interests involved in the duties of his office, and his attention and industry fully equal to the importance of the trust; and I hope every respectable ship master will give the subject his cool and dispassionate consideration, before expressing an opinion: for on such a subject, a hasty and inconsiderate speech, is unworthy of us, as men of respectability or intelligence.

A Ship Master.

On the Cotton, and Culture of Cotton in India and elsewhere; with an Account of the Experiments made by the Honorable East India Company up to the present time. By J. Forbes Royle, M.D., F.R.S. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1851.

Dr. Royle has here written a book, whose only fault is that its title is too modest. Indeed, it would have been no undue assumption to have called it "An Encyclopædia of Cotton Culture," so complete is it; containing as it does so perfectly, and so entirely, the round of knowledge connected with its subject—one of the most vital to the prosperity of England that can be contemplated. It was at first intended to be published in three separate parts, and this division still marks the arrangement mainly adopted. Thus—

"I. The commercial causes which influence the irregular imports of Indian cotton, as dependent on the crops of American cotton, and on the nature and condition in which Indian cotton is brought into the market. As failures are stated to have followed nearly all the attempts of the Indian government to grow American cotton in India, some of the results obtained have been given in an early part (p. 96 to p. 116) of the work, before the account of the experiments themselves. But it was necessary to investigate the physical causes which prevented success; this has been done under the second and third heads:—

"II. Cultivation of Cotton; including the different species of cotton plants, and the peculiarities of soil and climate, as well as of culture, which they require; and adding a brief exposition of the principles of culture in general, in order that planters may be able to investigate for themselves the causes of success or failure in particular localities.

"III. Experimental Culture of Cotton in India. Under this head the author has taken notice of the several experiments which have been made in different parts of India for the improved culture of the native or for the introduction of American cotton. As the author believes he has noticed every district in India which produces cotton to any considerable or even to very little extent, this part of the work has become more extended, from his having introduced information respecting the statistics of Indian cotton from almost every district of India. This he has been able to do in consequence of his having been favoured, through the liberality of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by having access to the replies of collectors of revenue to the six queries instituted by them throughout India in the year 1847."

In the first part Dr. Royle treats ably of cotton and its manufactures, its origin in India, not neglecting any established authority; the imports into Great Britain, the rapid growth of its use, the fall of price, and its failing supply; the vast extent of the culture in India, and the very great demand for the supply of the natives in dress and furniture; the nature and present condition of Indian cotton in Guzerat, the southern Mahratta country, the Madras presidency, Bengal, Behar and Benares, Mirzapore, the north-west provinces, and the Doab, Bundlecund, Saugur, and the Nerbudda territories, Nagpore and Berar, showing that everywhere careless culture or deficient picking prevail, and the difficulties of the trade.

Next are considered the imports of cotton from India, and their irregularities, then a diagram of prices is given, then the subject of improvements is dealt with; the best kinds of native cotton are pointed out, and the improvement which arises from the introduction of American seed demonstrated. The opinions of spinners and merchants in England, on the experimental cotton, winds up this first part.

The second part is devoted to cultivation; the early history of the plant, its mention in Hindoo books, the structure of the fibre, the commercial varieties, and a most scientific account of the genus Gossypium, and chemical analysis of various seeds; the physiological principles of culture, and a history of its culture in the United States. The scientific character of the author stands so high any praise of this important portion of his great work must appear entirely superfluous.

But it is in the third part the novelty of the work is to be mainly sought. It contains the official reply to the numerous and ill considered charges brought against the Government of India for neglecting their own interests, the interests of England, and the interests of India, by not experimenting on the culture of cotton, with a view to its regular and increased supply. Here, these accusations are completely answered by official documents, which set the proof beyond all doubt that in every part of India, in every district of that vast territory, experiments have been made, or are making at the expense, and under the direction of the Government.

If our limited space would allow us to give the history of these experiments, the answer to the English fault-finder would be complete, but our readers are on the spot, and they know what the author states as the result of these experiments that the natives of India are satisfied with their own cotton, and that if it be sent to England for consumption, Indian-grown American will have the preference. The great difficulty of improving cotton, is the indifference of the cultivator to what others approve especially, the keeping of cotton clean—clean cotton in the idea of the native purchaser, being valued not for the higher price when sold again, but for its capability of bearing greater adulteration. The remedy suggested is the settlement in cotton districts of Europeans properly instructed, who would teach the natives cultivation. Roads should be improved, but the complaints on this ground are exaggerated, as cotton *grows* in the wet season, and is ripened in the dry, when the cattle of the farmer cannot be more advantageously employed than in the carriage of cotton. There are other difficulties to be removed (some being statements of falsehood or ignorance), but the able author concludes by repeating a conviction long ago published, and entertained for years, that the settlement of Europeans, properly instructed, in the cotton districts, would be certain of themselves to improve the quality, and greatly to increase the supply of cotton. The fault of the want, now of such settlement, lies at the door of Manchester rather than at that of the Indian Government.—*Home News.*

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—*Ipswich, Wednesday.*—The annual meeting of this association commenced here this morning. This is the 21st anniversary, and upon no occasion since its birth in 1830 up to its maturity, or "becoming of age," in 1851, have any of its meetings been attended with so much interest as the present. The attendance of the illustrious Prince who is coming here to honour the imperishable name as the promoter and patron of the arts and sciences, and to whom the country is indebted for the present extraordinary opportunity of witnessing their practical development in the palace of wonders in Hyde-park, the expectation that many of the numerous distinguished literary and scientific foreigners now in England will be present at this meeting—these, together with the fact that there is a strong and leaning feeling pervading all classes of the community in unison with the objects of the association, will account for the more than usual interest attending this meeting. The objects of the British Association are to give a stonger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry, to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers, to obtain more general attention to objects of science, and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress. Every necessary arrangement to promote the comfort and convenience of the members of the association and strangers visiting Ipswich has been adopted by the local committee. The various institutions, and other establishments,

and everything worthy the curious, have been thrown open for gratuitous inspection. The Prince went down on Thursday and remained over Friday, very busy in doing what he had to do, and in saying what he had to say to the learned members of the British Association.—*Ibid.*

Electric Telegraph.—Some remarkable experiments were made yesterday in presence of the jurors, with Henley's magneto-electric telegraph. Two lengths of gutta percha covered wire having been laid across the Serpentine and connected to the instrument, each length had a portion of the gutta percha cut away and the wire well scraped to a bright surface. Nothwithstanding this, however, the telegraph worked well. One length of wire was then cut in two, and a long piece of uncovered bright wire was inserted between, yet the result was again satisfactory, the water failing to deviate the course of the electric currrent. The third experiment made, consisted in the cutting asunder the wire and letting the ends fall into the water at some distance apart from each other. Even through this defective insulation the instrument worked well, and it continued to do so after a still greater quantity of the gutta percha coating had been removed. These results place in a remarkable point of view the merits of this invention, whereby the inconvenient and expensive use of a galvanic battery to the present electric telegraph is entirely superseded.—*Ibid.*

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. *á Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Contents of the Five Books of the History of the Manchu Tartars, comprising the most important events of Chinese History on the downfal of the Ming Dynasty; with references to the several portions as they have severally appeared in the "North-China Herald."

Book First.

(*a*) Origin of the Manchus, and their complaints against the Chinese. The Manchus elect a King. They take possession of Foushan. Eight to ten thousand Manchus defeat the Chinese army, on the borders of their country, and although conquerors ask in vain for peace. They take Singho. (*b*) The Viceroy of Leaotong penetrates into Tartary, but effects nothing. Defeat of Tousong, a Chinese Lieutenant-General. Defeat of Malin, another Chinese General. *Ruse* of the Manchus, to surprise General Lyeouyen. The Manchus ravage the Chinese territory. For some time they remain in repose. Imprudence of Yuentay, Viceroy, in regard to the forts he erected on the frontier. The Manchus take Faniang, after a well fought battle. They beat a Chinese detachment, and besiege Leaoyang, Capital of Leaotong. They cut a great trench, whereby they drain the fossés of Leaoyang, and soon render themselves masters of it. (*c*) Alarm caused at Pekin, on account of the progress of the Manchus. Inaction of the Tartars. Death of Taytsou, first King of the Manchus: his son Taytsong succeeds him. Taytsong receives an embassy on the part of the Viceroy of Leaotong. Remarkable letter of Taytsong, to the Viceroy of that Province. (*d*) Reply of the Viceroy to Taytsong. Negligence of the Court of Pekin, about the affairs of Tartary. Taytsong levies troops, and forms the Eight Banners. Oration of this prince to his officers. (*e*) Progress of the Manchus after their irruption into China. Taytsong addresses a manifesto to the Chinese nation. (*f*) He forms an intrenched camp near to Pekin. Yuentsonhoan, the old Viceroy of Leaotong, is accused of treason and punished with death. Taytsong breaks through a camp of forty thousand Chinese, without being able to surprise Pekin. Taytsong returns towards Tartary; he is obliged to force a passage, by breaking through an intrenched camp which barred his progress. Taytsong introduces Chinese customs amongst the Manchu nation. (*g*) He re-enters China, and besieges Talingho. Defeat of a Chinese army that came to succour Talingho. Taking of Talingho. Stratagem of a Chinese Commander, to recover his wife. Some Chinese rebels give themselves up to Taytsong. Establishment of public schools in Tartary. Taytsong enters China a third time, and vanquishes the Chinese near to Taytcheou. (*h*) Reply of Taytsong, to a manifesto published in the name of the Emperor. Reply of the same Prince, to the vain boasting of a Chinese General. Fresh ravages of the Manchus in China. The Manchus, the Mongols, and the Chinese, who had acknowledged Taytsong, urge him to declare himself Emperor of China; He consents to assume that title, on condition that the King of Corea, will recognize it. Letter of the Manchu Princes and Grandees, to the King of Corea. Letter of the Mongol Princes to the same Prince. The King of Corea refuses to give audience, to the deputies of the Manchus and Mongols. Notwithstanding the refusal of the King of Corea, Taytsong declares himself Emperor of the Tartars and Chinese. (*i*) He enters China for the fifth time. Taytsong returns to Chinyang, where he dies. After the death of Taytsong, the Manchus resume their ancient form of Government, and give up all thoughts of conquering China.

End of Book First.

(*a*) *N.-C. Herald* No. 17. (*f*) *N.-C. Herald* No. 25.
(*b*) Do. „ 18. (*g*) Do. „ 27.
(*c*) Do. „ 21. (*h*) Do. „ 34.
(*d*) Do. „ 22. (*i*) Do. „ 38.
(*e*) Do. „ 23.

Book Second.

Summary of Contents.

(*k*) Character of the rebel Lystching. He makes himself master of a large portion of Shansi. Astonishing number of the forces of that rebel, and his great assiduity in forming them into soldiers. Lystching's conquests in Honan. Brave defence of Fousonlong, a Chinese General. Generous reply of this courageous officer to Lystching, and the barbarous treatment he received in consequence. Siege of K'hae-fung-foo. Fatal undertaking of a Chinese General, in his attempt to succour K'hae-fung-foo. (*l*) Dilemma of Lystching, and his suspicions. He orders one of his lieutenants to be strangled. He gains a great victory. He goes into Shensi, and there takes the city of Singhan. Having made himself master of a third part of China—Lystching declares himself Emperor. (*m*) He takes the road to Pekin. Brave defence of a Chinese officer in a paltry town. The panegyric that Lystching makes on the brave Cheouyuki. Embarrassment of the Emperor, on learning the progress of the rebels. Generous, but useless offer of the Prime Minister Lykientai. (*n*) Advice he gives to the Emperor. Lystching enters into Pe-che-li, and draws nigh to Pekin. Signal treason of three Eunuch Generals. Lystching has the audacity to propose to the Emperor, to abdicate the Empire. A Eunuch Captain introduces the rebels into Pekin. Speech of the Emperor to the Grandees of his Court, as well as to the Empress. The Empress strangles herself, and all the Queens or concubines follow her example. (*o*) The Emperor attempts the life of the young Princess, his daughter. The Emperor seeks to escape from Pekin. He retires to the hill Kinshan, where he strangles himself. Astonishment of a noble warrior, named Hosin, on his entering the Palace. Hosin induces the Princess to place herself in security. (*p*) Lystching loudly praises the valour of the brave Lykoneching. Ousankouei prepares to march against the rebels. He enters into a treaty with the Manchu Tartars. (*q*) He refuses all accommodation with the traitor Lystching. He overcomes one of Lystching's lieutenants. Lystching marches against Ousankouei, and is beaten. He abandons Pekin, and Ousankouei pursues him. Prudence of Ousankouei in the prohibition he publishes, on overtaking the baggage-wagons of Lystching. Fresh reinforcements of Tartars. (*r*) Famous battle between Ousankouei and Lystching, in which neither General can claim the victory. (*s*) Lystching retires from Pe-che-li. Ousankouei is desirous that the Tartars should return to their own country. Artful address of Néchingouang, the Tartar General, to Ousankouei. The Tartar Prince with his brave Manchus, enters peacefully into Pekin, and soon after renders himself completely master of it.

End of Book Second.

Book Third.

Summary of Contents.

Néchingouang causes one of his Nephews, named Shang-ti, of between only seven and eight years of age, to be elected Emperor of China. Speech of the young Manchu Emperor, on the day of his coronation. The Mandarins of Nanking proclaim the Prince of Foo, of the race of the Ming, as their Emperor. Ousankouei, discontented with the Manchus, discontinues his pursuit of Lystching. Overture made by Lystching to gain over Ousankouei. Ousankouei resumes his pursuit after Lystching and beats him. Death of the Traitor Lystching. The difference of character in the two Courts of Pekin, and Nankin. Letter from Néchingouang to Sekofa, Minister of the Emperor at Nankin. Reply of Sekofa to Néchingouang. Bold design of Sekofa. History of the Impostor Ouanchiming. Progress of the Manchus. Stratagem of Sekofa, to impede the progress of the Manchus. The Manchus pass the river Hoangho, and take Yangcheou. The Emperor of Nankin quits that City. Death of the fugitive Emperor. The Prince of Longan refuses the title of Emperor. Generous conduct of the Prince of Longan to prevent the ruin of Hoangcheou. The Prince of Tang assumes the title of Emperor in Foookien. A battle lost by a very learned but inexperienced General. Fatal consequences resulting from the Tartar order given to the Chinese, to shave their heads according to the Manchu fashion. The Manchus return into Chekiang province and make themselves masters of it. Neglect of the Fookien Emperor to guard the mountain passes of that province. Noble action of that Prince, in regard to two hundred Mandarins, who were willing to submit to the Manchus. Flight of the Emperor of Pookien and his death. Adventures of the famous Corsair Chinchinlong. Chinchinlong is gained over by the Manchu General who carries him off to Pekin. Siege of Kantcheou. Proclamation of the two Ming Emperors.

(*k*) *N.-C. Herald* No. 43. (*p*) *N.-C. Herald* No. 58.
(*l*) Do. „ 44. (*q*) Do. „ 60.
(*m*) Do. „ 45. (*r*) Do. „ 62.
(*n*) Do. „ 51. (*s*) Do. „ 63.
(*o*) Do. „ 57.

War between these two Chinese rivals. The brave Viceroy Thomas, causes the Manchus to raise the siege of Kouei-lin. Capital manœuvre of a Chinese officer of artillery. The Manchus pursue the Prince of Kouei in vain. They are beaten near to Souentcheou. They are a second time defeated at Kouei-lin. Birth of a son to the Prince of Kouei. Two General officers renounce the Manchus, and go over to the Prince of Kouei. A Hoshang Bonze causes the province of Fookien, to revolt in favour of the Prince of Kouei. Firmness of soul in the Prince regent.

End of Book Third.

Vol. II.—Tartar Conquest.

Book Fourth.

Summary of Contents.

Flagrant error of the Bonze General of the Chinese in Fookien. Siege and capture of Kienning by the Manchus. Kinshinhoan defeats a large detachment of Manchus. Kinshinhoan cleverly avoids fighting a large army of Manchus, superior in force to his own. He shuts himself up in Nanchang. Death of Kinshinhoan, and capture of Nanchang. Adventure of Lychingtong at Kantcheou. Death of Lychintong. Revolt of Shensi. Siege of Singhan by the revolters. Prudent speech of the Viceroy to the Tartar General. Submission of the whole of Shensi. Revolt of Shansi, caused by the insolence of some Manchus at Tahitong. Manifesto of Kiensai, Governor of Tahitong, against the Manchus. Kiensai gains over the Mongol Prince, whose daughter was promised to the Emperor. Néchingouang succeeds in regaining the Mongol Prince. Defeat of the Manchus by Kiensai. A second defeat of the Manchus. The Princes and the Ministers, beseech Néchingouang to march against the rebels in person. Néchingouang commences his campaign; avoids a battle, intrenches himself, and wearies the patience of his enemies. Kiensai shuts himself up in Tahitong. Great outworks of that fortress. Kiensai is slain and Shansi submits. Cruelty of the tyrant Shanhienshong; his death. The Court of Pekin establishes four feudatory Princes. Ill conduct of the Prince of Kouei. The Viceroy Thomas, is abandoned by the whole garrison of Kouei-lin. This Mandarin and his friend Shantonshang, fall into the hands of the Manchus. Fruitless efforts of Prince Tingnaouang, to get the Viceroy and his friend, to submit themselves to the Manchus. Siege and capture of Kwancheou. The Prince of Kouei quits China. Submission of Yunnan. Death of Prince Néchingouang and his Eulogy.

End of Book Fourth.

Book Fifth.

Summary of Contents.

Shinshikong makes a descent upon the Province of Fookien, and takes Haytongshing, after having beaten the Tartars. The Manchus defeat the Corsairs and recapture Haytonshing. Shinshikong establishes himself in the island of Tsungming. He ascends the Yang-tsze-keang, and lays siege to Nankin. Cruel design of the Tartar General, in regard to the Nankinese. Great disorder in the Pirate-camp, and raising of the siege of Nankin. Naval victory of Shinshikong. Cruelty practised on the prisoners. Shinshikong goes and establishes himself in the island of Formosa. Barbarous conduct of the Court, towards the prisoners sent thither by Shinshikong. Koueichoo revolts in favour of the Prince of Kouei. Ousankouei marches against the Prince of Kouei, takes him prisoner, and puts him to death. Death of the Emperor Shang-ti. Resolution of the Manchu Princes, in regard to the Eunuchs of the Palace. The Regents pursue a bad line of Policy, in regard to the maritime borders of the Empire. The New Emperor orders the arrest of Patouroukong, one of the Regents, and he is punished with death. Jealousy of the Chinese Astronomers against Tanjawang. The Emperor declares himself in favour of the European Astronomy. Jealousy of some Tartars against Ousankouei. The Emperor summons Ousankouei to Court. Ousankouei refuses to obey. Revolt of Ousankouei. The son of Ousankouei forms a dangerous conspiracy at Pekin. Discovery of this plot and its consequences. Noble speech of the Emperor Kanghi, upon sending away the troops from the Capital. Wise conduct of the Emperor. Sachar, a Mongol Prince, intrigues with some of his neighbours against the Emperor. The Emperor anticipates Sachar. Two of the Feudatory Princes revolt, and the Prince of Taevan, and the Prince of Fookien. The Princes of Fookien and Kwangtung, obtain free pardon from the Emperor. Death of Ousankouei. The Prince of Kwangtung finds that he must put himself to death. Defeat of the army of the son of Ousankouei; the death of that young Prince, and consequent submission of Yunnan. The Prince of Fookien, is arrested and condemned to death. Conquest of the island of Taevan. Presents conferred by the Emperor, upon the Kalkas Princes, and the Kaldan of the Eleutes.

End of Fifth and last Book.

The following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled Agreement of the Chronology of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the Saviour of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates.

	Years before J. C.
The universal deluge,	3638
PELEG born,	3107
He was grandson of Salah, who was great grandson of Shem. The birth of this patriarch is remarkable by the period of the dispersion of the people occurring about this time.	
Fo-hi, First Emperor of China,	2952
This prince can only be looked upon as the simple chief of a colony; he was ingenious, prudent and bold. He reigned 140 years. The first founders of the Chinese nation established themselves in Shensi and Honan.	
Menes, first King of Egypt,	2815
He descended from Misraim, son of Ham.	
Chin-wong, Second Emperor of China, who reigned by himself,	2812
The former Emperor Fo-hi had associated him in the Empire for nearly twenty four years. He improved agriculture, and applied himself much to the knowledge of simples for medical uses.	
Evechoes, King of Babylon,	2780
He was undoubtedly descended from Nimrod, grandson of Ham.	
Athotis, King of upper Egypt or of Thebes,	2754
Cavades, King of lower Egypt or of Tanis,	2753
Centenes, King of This, vassal of the Kings of Thebes,	2740
Necrops, King of Memphis, vassal of the Kings of Tanis,	2734
NAHOR, Grandfather of Abraham, born	2715
Hwang-ti, Third Emperor of China,	2697
His former name was *Sourongouen*. Having revolted against Chinwong, whose great age, as he alleged, rendered incapable of governing well, He defeated the imperial army; and his victorious troops proclaimed him Emperor. This Prince greatly improved the military art. He his looked upon as the parent stock of the three first dynasties.	
Lei-foo, Empress, wife of Hwang-ti, discovered Silk worms,	2638
Chaou-haou, Fourth Emperor of China,	2597
This prince, son of Hwang-ti, made several wise regulations of policy, especially in regard to commerce.	
Merodac or Mardocentes, King of Babylon,	2591
Scorpis, King of Egypt,	2552
TERAH, Father of Abraham; born	2536
Tchouen-hio, Fifth Emperor of China,	2513
He was a religious prince, a great astronomer, but an enemy to the superstitions which then began to spread over China. The sixty-third year of his reign is remarkable for the observation then made of the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, in the 21st of *Pis-ces*.	
Nabus, King of Babylon,	2448
He was worshipped after his death, under the name of the idol Nabo.	
Ti-ko, Sixth Emperor of China,	2435
He is looked upon as the founder of the first public schools established in China.	
Amasis, King of Egypt,	2434
Panamus, King of Babylon,	2411
ABRAHAM is born	2406
Nabonad, King of Babylon,	2371
Ti-tchi, Seventh Emperor of China,	2365
He was cruel, voluptuous and base.	
Yaou, Eighth Emperor of China,	2357
His whole life was consecrated to work out the good of his subjects, whom he loved as a father. He reigned 100 years, during which period he thrice visited his States. Having in one of these journies met a venerable old man, the Prince inquired how he occupied himself from day to day? *In correcting my faults*; replied the old man; *for if I succeed*, continued he; *my soul, after my death, like a light cloud, will rise to the abode of the Sovereign Master*. At replied Yaou immediately, *you are more happy than I am, who have not leisure to watch seriously over that important task.*	
Belus, King of Assyria, descendant of Ashur, son of Shem,	2316
This Belus conquered the Kingdom of Babylon. His son erected a statue to him after his death, which the people worshipped; and thence, probably, originated the idolatrous rites to Baal.	
ABRAHAM goes out of Haran, in order to obey the voice of GOD which called him into the land of Canaan, and which was promised to the posterity of the Patriarch,	2331
Abraham passes down into Egypt, where, according to the testimony of various writers cited by Eusebius, he taught the Egyptians. He taught them the Sciences of the Chaldeans; Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy,	2329
ISAAC is born	2306
Ninus, King of Assyria and Babylon, succeeds his father Belus,	2292
ISHMAEL, son of Abraham, is obliged to retire into the desert of Paran, where he becomes the father of a great People. The Arabs claim him as their great progenitor,	2290
The Cycle of sixty years was established in China at this time	2277*
The Chinese look upon the years anterior to this institution as uncertain. Now as a proof that they do not fix it, at least authentically, beyond the year that we indicate, is that the year J. C. 1,730, in which Father Regio completed the treatise that we now abridge in this work, they reckoned in China as the forty-seventh year of the sixty-seventh cycle of sixty years. It is then very sure that the historic truth of Chinese Annals does not only not go back to the time of the deluge, but does not according to the avowal of the Chinese themselves, begin until thirteen hundred years after that epoch. This being the fact how many vain arguments are wasted by many credulous people who rely upon the whole of their fabulous history.	
Note.—If this be as Pere de Mailla here states, the real belief in China,—how much nearer the truth, probably, would it have been to have accepted the Biblical narrative as the foundation of their history—for if from their nominal epoch of the deluge 2638 years B.C. we deduct 2349 years B.C. it gives 1289 years difference; which is within 72 years of the date fixed by our English Protestant Bibles as the true year of the universal Deluge.—Ed. *N.-C. H.*	
Great works in China, constructed in order to facilitate the drainage of waters,	2274
The Director of this enterprise was the celebrated Yu, who thereby acquired the name of great; Ta Yu, The great Yu.	
Chun, Ninth Emperor of China reigns,	2257
He responded completely to the choice the Emperor Yaou had made of him, twenty-seven years before, when he took him as his colleague; who perfected his glory in associating with him the Great Yu.	
Semiramis, widow of Ninus, becomes Queen of Assyria and Babylon,	2250
Raamses, King of Egypt,	2235
Celestial observations begun at Babylon, the seventh reign of Semiramis,	2233
After the taking of Babylon, by Alexander the Great, the year 330 B.C. Callisthenes, at the entreaty of Aristotle, sent into Greece a complete series of these observations, made during 1903 years.	
ABRAHAM dies	2231
Ta Yu, Tenth Emperor of China, the first of the first dynasty called *Hia*, reigned alone,	2207
After the death of Chun, this Prince went and buried himself in solitude, but his ministers and nobles having discovered him, obliged him to resume the reins of Government. His method of reigning was always mild yet efficient. On visiting the provinces they offered him some *wine* distilled from Rice *just then discovered: Alas*, cried he, *what a deluge of evils will inundate China if this liquor gains repute. I order the discoverer of this secret to be sent into exile amongst barbarians.* The man was thereupon sent into banishment; but he soon returned into China, and the Chinese, less severe than their Emperor Ta Yu, did not allow the secret to be lost.	

* There is a discrepancy here with the date stated in the Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1851; wherein the Chinese Cycle of 60 years commences with the 61st year of the Emperor Hwang-ti, or 2637 before Christ. Duhalde however says the Cycle of 60 years cannot be used before the reign of Yaou (see vol. I., p. 281.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 16th October, 1851.

The weather has apparently become settled; no rain has fallen since Sunday and the atmosphere has assumed the clearness peculiar to this season of the year. In consequence the harvest has proceeded rapidly; and the fields but a short time since covered with the waving paddy are already under the plough, and have in some cases received the wheat seed for the spring crop. Thes urrounding hamlets perhaps at no time show greater signs of activity than at present, when man, woman and child seem intent on thrashing and storing the bountiful gifts of Providence. In some places this work was noticed proceeding with the aid of artificial light after sun set. The cotton has been partially neglected in this anxiety to store the paddy, and in many fields was to be seen lying unpicked on the ground. Average temperature of the week 69° 8' as compared with 69° 3' in the corresponding week of 1850.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Winds.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
10	F.	30.02	30.29	29.92	68.5	74.5	N.	S.E.	0.20	0.00
11	S.	30.15	30.34	30.04	67.5	73.5	N.N.E.	S.E. to E.	0.07	0.00
12	S.	30.04	30.32	29.80	72.	71.5	E.S.E.	E.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
13	M.	30.08	30.30	29.96	69.	71.	N.	E. to N.E.	0.01	0.00
14	Tu.	30.18	30.22	30.07	72.5	68.	N.N.W. to N.	N. to N.W.	0.00	0.03
15	W.	30.21	30.27	30.10	68.	62.	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
16	Th.	30.20	30.25	30.09	70.5	65.	N.	E.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.28	0.11

Shanghae, 17th October, 1851.

The capital passage out to this port, just made by the *John Bunyan*, is another testimony to the excellent build of the Aberdeeners; she was built by Alexander Hood of that city. On her last passage she left the docks, London, on the 26th of June; and quitted the Downs, at 10 P.M. the following day. On the 14th September, she cast anchor off Anger, and made sail through the Straits the next day. She arrived two miles above Woosung at 1 P.M. on Saturday last, 11th instant. Thus making the passage from land to land in 103¼ days, common time, or one day less nautical time.

This must be looked upon as an extraordinary passage, considering that she had to beat up the China seas against the monsoon. She was also delayed much in the Indian Ocean by losing her top-mast, top-gallant and royal-masts, as well as her fore-yard and top-gallant yard.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 12,	Mary & Anne,	*for*	Australia.
12,	James Scott,	,,	Liverpool.
13,	Gen. Mitchiels, (Dut.)	,,	Amoy.
15,	Sea Queen,	,,	London.
15,	Sir H. Compton,	,,	Hongkong.
15,	Equator,	,,	Australia.
15,	Regis,	,,	Australia.
17,	Panama, (Am.)	,,	New York.
18,	Lightning,	,,	Amoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Chebucto, and John Dugdale.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, Jeremiah Garnett.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Abaraman, Peilades, Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, Island Queen, Mazeppa, and Nymph.

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600 ,,
Sarsnets,	6,000 ,,
Sorts,	4,500 ,,
Total Pieces,	92,600

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at this Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

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Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of Import and Export Duties, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ¼ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

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It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale at Shanghae by

H. FOGG & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 11	Vancouver	A. ship	500	Fuller	Hongkong	Sep. 20	General	Augustine, Heard & Co
,, 11	Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	320	Dumayne	Hongkong	Sep. 16	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 11	John Bunyan	B. ship	466	Thomson	London	June 21	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 13	Abergeldie	B. ship	600	Wilson	London Hongkong	Apr. 15 Sep. 21	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 13	Sunda	B. bark	381	Prichard	Liverpool	May 22	General	Reiss & Co.
,, 13	Druid	B. brig	343	Mackendy	Amoy	Sep. 20	Ballast	Captain.

PASSENGERS,—per *Abergeldie*, Bishop Verol, Mrs. Carvalho, Mrs. Rozario, and Children, and Mr. M. F. Barradas.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 11	James Scott	B. bark	346	Sutter	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 12	Malvina	H. ship	250	Both	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 12	General Michells	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 14	Sea Queen	B. ship	372	Shearar	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 14	Sir H. Compton	B. ship	311	Browne	Hongkong	Sundries	P. F. Cama & Co.
,, 14	Equator	B. brig	235	Carter	Colonies	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 14	Regia	B. brig	186	Johnstone	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 16	Panama	A. ship	612	Dearborn	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
,, 17	Lightning	B. schr	182	Bing	Amoy	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Marden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	586	Oct. 13	B. ship	600	Wilson	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Acadia	579	Sept. 21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	F. or Charter	
Anne Jane	567	Aug. 9	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Anne & Jane	580	Sept. 21	B. bark	301	Smith	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Sydney	Early
Annette Gilbert	564	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Bride		Aug. 10	B. brig	179	Dobie	Cooverjee Bomanjee.	Hongkong	To-day.
Cassiterides	586	Oct. 6	B. bark	414	Lakey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Dido	575	Sept. 15	B. schr	31	Judd	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	Mackendy	Captain.		
Eleanora	576	Sept. 16	B. bark	320	Hunter	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Soon
Eucles	584	Sept. 18	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Euphrates	557	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowanlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Heroine	4	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
John Bunyan	587	Oct. 11	B. ship	466	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Kitty	585	Oct. 5	B. brig	109	Godshall	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Early
Martin Frederick	1	Aug. 20	[illegible]	595	Schulz	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Mencius	565	Aug. 10	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Nebraska	173	Sept. 28	A. ship	516	Toon	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Nestorian	171	Sept. 17	A. ship	695	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Quentin Leitch	573	Sept. 5	B. ship	643	Fitzmorris	Turner & Co.	London	Early
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Serafina	1	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdis	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Manila	
Siam	3	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Sir Edward Ryan		Oct. 11	B. bark	320	Dumayne	J. M. Smith & Co.	F. or Charter	
Stately	581	Sept. 27	B. bark	565	Ginder	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Sunda	588	Oct. 13	B. bark	381	Prichard	Reiss & Co.		
Susquehanna	175	Sept. 28	A. ship	583	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Vancouver		Oct. 11	A. ship	500	Fuller	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Weraff	578	Sept. 20	B. brig	144	Smoult	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Repairing

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Jeremiah Garnett,	Liverpool	447	,, 30	2,464,140	87,400	96	..
John Dugdale,	London	407	June 18	2,058,817	..	..	500
Chebucto,	London	408	July 17	1,750,579	119,900	480	2,385

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	40,031	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	265,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	[illegible]	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,383,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	[illegible]	25,934,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,16[illegible]
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,32[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,293,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095 &		14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600 &		..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season		Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,356	..
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 7 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,065,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
Oct. 2	C. of Seafield,	450	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360,000	1,163	..	..	..
,, 9	Oliver Cromwell,	504	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520,351	60	..	..	..
,, 9	Crisis,	426	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,400	..	..	..	..
,, 10	James Scott,	346	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409,857	..	..	..	..
,, 11	Sea Queen,	372	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310,972	530	..	..	..
,, —	Anne Jane,	357	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, —	Martin Frederick,	595	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, —	Panic,	460	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito,	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469,127
,, 9	Mary and Anne,	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
,, 14	Equator,	235	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
,, 14	Regia,	186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	805,070	..

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